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states, Pennsylvania and Vermont being treated in considerable detail. Part III takes up the problems of slate prospecting, quarrying, and the uses of slate.

Statistics for 1913 give the total value of slate production in the United States as $6,175,476. Pennsylvania produced more than one-half of the total, and Vermont more than one-fourth.

W. B. W.

Mineral Resources of Alaska. By A. H. BROOKS and OTHERS. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 592. Pp. 413, figs. 13, pls. 17, map 1.

This bulletin is the tenth annual report upon mining conditions and mineral resources of Alaska. In addition to the administrative report there are given results of investigations in a score of districts during the 1913 field season. Several of these record the progress made in well-known mining camps, while others are results of reconnaissance trips in little-prospected districts. The more important of these preliminary reports will be embodied in separate bulletins. In these papers emphasis is laid on conclusions having immediate interest to the miner to whom a prompt publication is more valuable than a detailed report long delayed.

Gold continues to be Alaska's chief source of mineral wealth. The total production in 1913 was $15,600,000, of which 31 per cent came from lode mines and the balance from placers. The amount produced has declined rather steadily since 1906. A marked falling off in 1913 is attributed in part to unusual scarcity of water during the sluicing season. The average value recovered from placers has declined from $3.74 per cubic yard in 1908 to $1.57 in 1913.

Coal is the only mineral product that does not show a decreased output since 1912, and its production is of little consequence commercially. In connection with coal the author states: "As a rule, the quality of coal bears a direct ratio to the amount of deformation, lignite being in least-folded rocks and anthracite in those most folded."

W. B. W.

Mineral Production of Canada, for 1913. By JOHN MCLEISH. Canada Dept. of Mines. Ottawa, 1914. Pp. 316.

The value of mineral products for the year amounted to more than $145,000,000, of which over $66,000,000 was in metals. Coal amounted to over $37,000,000. The remainder is distributed over a large number of products, none of which approaches in value the amount recorded for coal.

Especial importance is attached to the quantity of products shipped from mines and works, the home consumption and the foreign trade.

A. D. B.

Proceedings of the American Mining Congress. Sixteenth Annual Session, Phoenix, Arizona, December, 1914. Denver, 1915. Pp. 239.

Contains a detailed stenographic report of the meetings, along with the text of seventeen papers and addresses presented at the session.

Most of these papers bear on the subject of mining legislation, and the broader aspects of the economics of the mining and allied industries. As usual, conservation comes in for its share of discussion.

A. D. B.

The Turquois. By JOSEPH E. POGUE. Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. XII, third memoir. Washington, 1915. Pp. 207, pls. 22, figs. 5.

The subtitle reads, "A Study of Its History, Mineralogy, Geology, Ethnology, Archaeology, Mythology, Folklore, and Technology."

The work is admirably adapted to the general reader as well as to the mineralogist and geologist. A large portion is devoted to the historical and ethnological study, which is of general interest. Numerous illustrations illuminate the text.

The description of all of the known producing localities is of interest to the geologist and mineralogist.

A. D. B.

Summary Report of Canadian Geological Survey. Sessional Paper 26, 1914. Pp. 201, maps 3, fig. 1.

This report contains 40 short papers by members of the staff of the Canadian Geological Survey. Each article is a brief statement of results of field work in different areas during the 1914 field season. All of these papers will be supplemented later by more detailed reports.

W. B. W.